

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR.

SUBJECT Construction of Defenses Along the Yalu River

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

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SOURCE

1. Since the outbreak of the Korean war the Northeast China Military Area (NECMA) has been building defenses along the north side of the Yalu River. Preliminary work on these fortifications had been completed by the spring of 1951. During the summer of 1951 the NECMA sent 20,000 men from local troop units to build a permanent defense line covering Linchiang (126-54, 41-42), Chian (126-10, 41-07) and Antung (124-23, 40-09). The defenses around Antung were completed in early September; those around Chian were completed in late September; and those around Linchiang were scheduled for completion before the end of October.
2. These defenses consist of strong points for a defense in depth, and extend about 5,000 meters from the river. They generally comprise 100 to 150 fortifications within an area extending 20 kilometers on either side of each city. The fortifications are of the following three types:
 - a. Forts constructed to resemble residences, built by using houses, rocks and small wooded areas as natural cover. The walls are one meter thick and the roof is reinforced concrete. Interlocking fields of fire are established. These fortifications are built along the river. Normally they can be used to house the troops stationed there.
 - b. Grave-like forts (sic). Strong points are established in graves and tactically important places. The strong points are of two types, the parent or mother fort (母堡), which is built of reinforced concrete, and the satellite or child fort (子堡). Each parent fort is surrounded by satellite forts to form a strong point. They are connected by underground passages in place of communications trenches. Each parent fort has walls and a roof of reinforced concrete two meters or more thick and contains one or two 105 mm guns.
 - c. Fortifications constructed on hilltops, in order to command passes through the hills and to be able to fight attackers from a higher elevation. They are built with stone blocks and cement.

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